

# SIR ALFRED WINS SPURS AS REAL SUFFRAGE HERO

On Eve of State Crusade for Cause He Shows Wonderful Necktie Courage.

TAKES OFF PRETTY GIFT

But He Gets Many Other Things to Hearten Him on His Way Among Opposing Saracens.

Which requires more courage—to spurn a suffrage necktie or to wear it? Valiant Sir Alfred! He proved himself no coward, at least, when right before the very blue eyes of all those expectant suffragettes he tore their lovely blue necktie from his collar and stuffed it into his pocket.

Is chivalry dead? Well, the suffragettes didn't mind, after all, for Sir Alfred smiled and said: "Dear ladies, I pray you, think it not ill of me that I do not wear your tie. I am saving it to wear when I dine with the Governor. But meanwhile, I assure you, it still rests in a spiritual four-in-hand about my neck, and will always be there. I will never forget you, and I will come back wearing my tie or in it."

This was at the national woman suffrage headquarters, where Alfred H. Brown, the suffrage knight, began his round of visits before starting on his tour of the state. Miss Elinor Byrns and Mrs. Frances Maule Bjorkman did the honors. In the absence of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and presented Sir Alfred with a blue "votes for women" flag—blue is the color of the "National"—and after the flag a suffrage flower for his buttonhole, and then the tie. It was of a lovely pale blue, just the color of the "National" flag.

The hero's hands were full of flag, so there were loud calls for Mrs. Brown to come and tie her husband's necktie.

But, ah! What is this world a-coming to?

Mrs. Brown refused. "I can't," she said. "I never tied his necktie in my life."

Miss Byrns came to the rescue, for she has practised on a small nephew and knows the curious mysteries of four-in-hands.

From the "National" the party went in motor cars to the "State" headquarters, where Miss Mary Garrett Hay and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt were waiting for them with a yellow hatband, a pin and a cup of tea.

Everybody made little speeches, even John Sherwin Crosby, who heard the merry voices and dropped in to see the excitement.

Then they went around the corner into Madison avenue, where Miss Harriet May Mills, all dressed up in her college cap and gown to do honor to the first man with crusader for suffrage, presented him with a golden key—"the key to the situation"—and assured him of a welcome in every one of the two hundred suffrage clubs upstate.

At the "Union" last on the programme, Sir Alfred's heroism again was given the necktie test. This time it was a gorgeous green tie, with bands of purple and white, the "Union" colors.

Mr. Brown gallantly ducked his head, while Miss Beatrice Brown, standing on tiptoes, knotted it about his throat and clinched it with a purple, green and white pin.

The little green car, with Miss Eleanor Erving, the only living suffrage chauffeur, was ready to drive Mr. Brown and R. C. Beadle to New Rochelle, where there was a meeting in the evening. There were fond farewells all around, and confetti from the merry hands of Miss Elizabeth Aldrich and Miss Rose Sanderson.

Mr. Brown took account of stock just before they started and found himself possessed of:

One blue necktie.  
One green, purple and white necktie.  
One yellow hatband.  
Six suffrage flags.  
One key to New York.  
One button bearing the portrait of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.  
One yellow suffrage rose.  
One purple pencil.  
Two hundred "votes for women" buttons.

On thousand suffrage leaflets.  
The first eight articles he promised to cherish throughout his trip and to wear whenever the occasion warrants. The last two it is his mission to disseminate.

His itinerary has been left more or less elastic, in order that invitations from local clubs may be accepted. Any one who wants to hear a real live suffrage hero may write to him en route or to A. C. Beadle at the Men's League, No. 11 Broadway. No invitations will be accepted without a promise of an automobile to carry the knight on to the next town.

The schedule to September 22 is as follows:

Monday, August 25—New Rochelle.  
Tuesday—Yonkers, Tarrytown and Peekskill.  
Wednesday—Wappinger's Falls and Poughkeepsie.  
Thursday—Rhinebeck and Red Hook.  
Friday—Roseton and Albany.  
Saturday—Troy and Cohoes.  
Sunday, August 31—Schenectady.  
Sunday, September 5—Syracuse.  
Tuesday—Rochester.  
Wednesday—Niagara.  
Wednesday, September 15—Elmira.  
Wednesday, September 22—Amsterdam.

**MRS. JOHNS LOSES SUIT**

Separation from Ex-Head of Asbestos Company Denied.

The suit for a separation and support brought by Mrs. Katherine S. Johns against Henry Ward Johns has been dismissed by Justice Tompkins, in the Supreme Court at White Plains. Mrs. Johns' charges, which included cruel treatment, were said to be of a sensational nature. Pending the outcome of the suit she received \$100 a month alimony.

Mr. Johns is a son of the founder of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, asbestos manufacturers, and was one of its heads until his retirement, five years ago.

**HELD AS "WHITE SLAVER"**

Brooklyn Man Accused of Transporting a Girl to Massachusetts.

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 25.—Charged with transporting Catherine F. Bickling from Brooklyn to Connecticut and thence to Springfield, in violation of the Mann act, Antonio Blonzo, of Brooklyn, was held in \$5,000 bonds to-day after a hearing before the United States Commissioner, Arthur H. Woods. He will be tried in Boston next month.

The girl was held in \$500 as a witness. Blonzo was arrested in Springfield on Saturday.

ALFRED H. BROWN, SUFFRAGE ADVOCATE.



At right Miss Beatrice Brown is presenting a "Votes for Women" tie to him.

## SEGREGATION OF UNFIT URGED BY C. W. ELIOT

Should Stop Breeding Human Beings from Defectives, He Tells Hygiene Congress.

**HOOKWORM A GREAT PERIL**

As an Indirect Cause of Death It Has No Equal, Declares Rockefeller Sanitary Commissioner.

Buffalo, Aug. 25.—Scientists and educators from all parts of the world assembled here to-day for the fourth International Congress on School Hygiene. The delegates numbered about two thousand. Welcome was extended by representatives of the nation, state and city.

At a general public meeting to-night addresses were made by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and Sir James Grant, president of the national Canadian organizing committee. School life in the country, Sir James declared, offers a perfect safety valve for the rising generation, and so far as possible, the influence of the congress should be exercised to counteract the rush from country to city.

Dr. Eliot, who is president of the congress, said that the progressive civilization of the last hundred years has worked terribly against the health and perpetuity of the whole race. This, he said, is seen in the reduced vitality of the multitudes that inhabit closely built cities, in the diminishing size of families, in the incapacity of many women to bear and nurse children and in the disproportionate increase in the number of the insane, the defective and the criminally inclined.

"Such cities as Paris, London, Berlin, New York and Chicago bear witness to the fact that modern civilization is all the time preparing and promoting its own destruction," he said.

**Urges Segregation of Defectives.**

"It is a plain duty of the state to provide segregation of the defective, the insane and the habitual criminal, in order to prevent the breeding of human beings from such stock. It is not yet clear how good breeding can be promoted among free men and women, but it is clear how bad breeding can and should be prevented."

The outcome of this international congress should be the enlightenment of society concerning the means of defending civilization against its own tendencies of decay and dissolution, and the strengthening of the social resolution to put into execution all the measures which Christian ethics and the medical arts and sciences recommend.

"Among defensive measures against the evils which crowded cities and the factory system have brought on mankind, the subject of this comparatively new sort of congress—school hygiene—is of first importance. The evils which result from bad housing, overcrowding and unwholesome excitement in cities and from the factory system which prevails in many important industries take their worst effect on children and young people. It is to the rising generation, therefore, that preventive and remedial measures may be most hopefully applied."

**Greetings from President.**

"Those who engage in the work of human uplift," Secretary William B. Wilson of the Federal Labor Department told the delegates on behalf of President Wilson and Congress, "are frequently looked upon as dreamers, but the dreamers of to-day are the practical men of to-morrow. You have your dreams, and out of those dreams will come a more perfect manhood and womanhood for future generations. School hygiene is one of the great problems of mankind."

School buildings and their equipment was the general topic of the sectional meetings in the afternoon, and over fifty addresses were made on this subject by the representatives of four nations.

Dr. John A. Ferrell, of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, of Washington, in a paper on the spread of intestinal diseases through the rural school declared that the work done in the South in connection with the hookworm disease indicated that its prevalence had made it a real world problem.

**Hookworm Grave Peril.**

In three and one-half years the Rockefeller Commission and health boards in eleven Southern states had made 651,581 microscopic examinations for parasitic ova, he said. Of this number of persons 225,578 were found to have hookworm. Private physicians treated 162,365 additional persons. As an indirect cause of

## SUFFRAGISTS IGNORE "ANTIS"

Declare "Cause" Is Making Rapid Headway in the Senate and House.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Aug. 25.—Ignoring the charges made by the "antis" that false claims were being circulated by the representatives of the woman suffrage advocates, the Congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association gave out to-day a statement in which it is asserted that the votes for women cause is "rapidly gaining ground in the Senate and House" and that there is nationwide support for the amendment to the Constitution giving the gentler sex the right to the ballot.

"A poll just completed of the Democratic members of the House from Illinois—the newest woman suffrage state—shows nineteen out of twenty such members have promised their support," continues the statement. "The twentieth Democrat is not definitely opposed."

"In Maine, where a special election is to be held shortly to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Goodwin, all three of the leading candidates have pledged themselves to work for our amendment."

"John A. Peters, the Republican candidate, supported woman suffrage as Speaker of the Maine House, and W. R. Pattangall, the Democratic candidate, also supported woman suffrage as a member of the Maine Legislature. E. H. Lawrence, the Progressive candidate, is also a suffragist, following out the national platform of that party."

"When a successor to the late Representative Koehnig, of Maryland, is chosen the suffragists will get into the campaign, and prior to the primaries in Maryland—September 8—for the choosing of candidates for the Legislature several speakers will be sent to Baltimore and into the rural counties."

"The Congressional committee is also watching the situation in the 1st West Virginia District, where a vacancy is soon to occur because of the expected resignation of Representative Davis, and in the 15th New York District, where the expected resignation of Representative Harrison will create another vacancy."

death, Dr. Ferrell said, the hookworm probably has no equal. In many localities 50 to 100 per cent of children in the schools have been found to have the disease. The infected children make 50 per cent or less progress than is made by a normal, healthy child.

Dr. Eugene H. Porter, Commissioner of Health of the State of New York, declared that our system of philanthropy is essentially false. Millions are spent in the curing of diseases which might be saved if a lesser sum were spent for prevention. He advocated the punishment by law of all who persistently refuse to cultivate habits of health.

**SLIT SKIRT IDEA OLD**

Coming Foretold by Scottish Knight 200 Years Ago.

Cornish, Col., Aug. 25.—Arrival of the hobble and the slit skirt is the fulfillment of a prophecy of Sir Charles De Foyster Goldwin, of Scotland, who lived two hundred years ago, according to a manuscript found to-day by Miss Faith Corson Smith in a trunk.

"The time hath come," says the manuscript, which is dated November 10, 1794, "when I think there is much to be revealed to my children's children in clothing the human form. I cannot believe that men will forever wear wigs, swords and knee breeches and such like fopperies."

"Ladies should not be so circumspect in their dresses, which are cumbersome, and the long trains which please their majesties of this year of our Lord seem to me naught but a design to conceal that which the Creator meant should be revealed."

"Perhaps posterity will learn that there is naught to be ashamed of in that which God hath created. The Creator never meant men and women to be so burdened with velvet ribbons, lace and powder that his handiwork should be concealed or distorted. The Romans, it seems to me, were much more sensible than we are to-day, and it may be that in a dozen scores of years peoples of the world will grow weary of these late changes, which are only worse than those which were their immediate predecessors."

**PAPERHANGERS STRIKE**

Union Leader Predicts Complete Tie-Up in the Trade.

An order for a general strike of 20,000 painters and paperhangers in this city, for which the International Painters and Paperhangers' Union has been preparing during the last month, was issued yesterday by the executive committee of the union. The strike will be called by a large committee, which will start out at 4 a. m. to-day and distribute red circulars containing the strike order.

According to the executive committee of the union, this strike will be the largest in this particular trade that has ever taken place in this city.

The demands of the strikers are a working week of forty-four hours, a minimum wage scale of \$3 a week and insurance against accidents while at work. Sympathetic strikes of the other building trades unions are not expected. The union is affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is not affiliated with the Building Trades Council, consisting of the unions in the building trades, or the American Federation of Labor.

Philip Rahaway, assistant secretary of the union, said it was well organized and had been preparing for the strike a long time. He said that the strike would tie up the work of painting and paperhanging in hundreds of houses in the Fifth avenue district, Riverside Drive and other residential parts of Manhattan.

## NO ROOM IN SCHOOLS FOR 100,000 CHILDREN

One-Sixth of City's Total Enrollment Must Stay Home or Roam Streets.

**BOARD IS NOT BLAMED**

Consolidation of Classes, Transfer of Pupils and Utilization of Armories May Be Urged as Remedies.

When the public schools of New York city, which has just contracted to spend \$250,000,000 for subways, open next month 100,000 boys and girls, or one-sixth of the total enrollment, will be obliged to stay at home or be allowed to roam the streets because enough money was not provided to build schoolhouses to accommodate them. There will be about 12 per cent more of these "part timers," as the "schoolless" children are called, than there were last year, and there were about 9 per cent more than there were in 1911.

Every year in September the principals of the schools take a census of pupils who are crowded out of their classrooms, but later on their number is reduced a little by "consolidation" or the evening up of the large and small classes. The enormous and always indeterminate growth of population in the greater city, especially in Brooklyn and the Bronx, is responsible for the city's inability to furnish enough seats to go around.

The Board of Estimate voted \$5,500,000 of corporate stock last July for the erection of schoolhouses. That ought to build thirty modern buildings and house 4,000 boys and girls in the elementary schools alone. To prepare the plans, get them approved and put up the schoolhouses requires two years, however, and by the time the buildings are ready there will be at least 20,000 more "part timers," making 75,000 in 1915. If the city, for instance, decided then to spend \$10,000,000 more to put up fifty more buildings to accommodate 80,000 pupils, the increase in population would furnish at least 60,000 more to clamor for seats. It would take fifty new buildings seating 2,000 each or one hundred with a capacity of 1,000 each to give seats to all the children who will be on part time next month.

The Board of Education early last summer appointed three members to the committee on Part Time to study this deplorable problem. John H. Haaren, at present acting city superintendent, Dr. William L. Eitinger, associate superintendent, and Miss Grace C. Strachan, of Brooklyn, are the members. Mr. Haaren is chairman. After an exhaustive investigation lasting all summer the committee will be ready to make a report to the board on September 10.

"All that can be said at this time is that we are prepared to recommend an expedient solution of the whole problem without the expenditure of a single dollar above what will be set aside from the corporate stock from time to time," said Mr. Haaren. "There is to be no criticism of the Board of Education for alleged faulty judgment in the location of new schools."

Consolidation of classes, transfer of pupils from crowded districts and the utilization of armories and public buildings, it is believed, will be found among the recommendations of the committee.

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, reports there will be one new building and additions to several old ones opened in Manhattan next month, giving 2,132 new seatings. The Bronx will get seats for 2,534 additional pupils with one new building and one addition.

In Brooklyn 3,363 more seats will be provided, in addition to the new Bushwick High School, in the East New York section, where overcrowding and part time have been prevalent. Queens will get no increase. Richmond will get a new building, to seat 490 pupils.

The school census of 1912 showed that Manhattan had 14,654 on part time, Brooklyn 37,806, The Bronx 23,516, Queens 6,286, and Richmond 78. In addition to this, Brooklyn in one high school alone had 709 on part time, making the grand total for the city 88,847, an increase of 9,349 over 1911.

According to Superintendent Snyder, construction work was hampered this year by a congestion in the steel industry, the Ohio floods and the granite cutters' strike, which was settled last month. The work of preparing the plans and specifications for the thirty or more buildings that are to be erected from the issue of corporate stock last month is going along rapidly, he says.

**GIRL WINS PLEA FOR DOG**

Government Lets Her Take Pet Into Yellowstone Park.

Parsons, Kan., Aug. 25.—A Kansas girl and her pet dog, with the assistance of President Wilson, have broken down the strict rule against dogs being permitted in Yellowstone National Park. Miss Ethel Probst, of Parsons, received word to-day from the Department of the Interior that her request to take her pet Fannie into the park had been granted. The girl recently wrote to President Wilson:

"My father is soon to take the management of a hotel in Yellowstone National Park. We have been informed that no dogs are allowed in the park confines. Mr. President, you don't know how sorry I am to hear this. I am eight years old and our old dog Fannie is the same age. We have never been separated, and I cannot bear the thought of leaving her behind. She is very old for a dog and would not be able to harm any of the park animals."

**CITY HEALTHIER THIS YEAR**

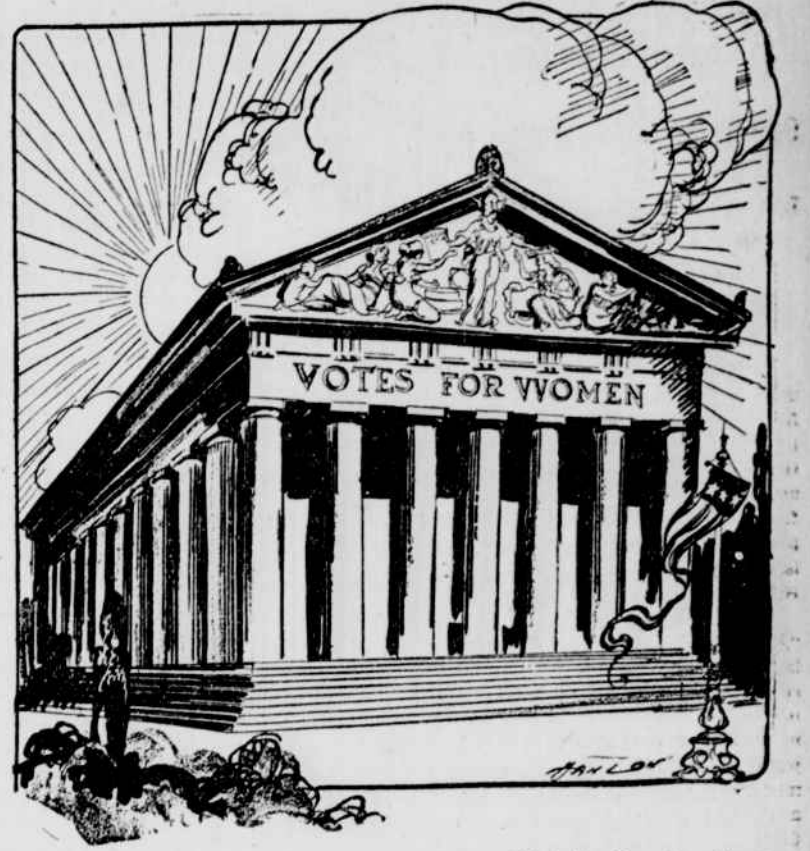
Deaths for the Last Week Aggregate 1,324.

During the week ended August 23 there were 1,324 deaths reported for the City of New York, with a rate of 12.86, against 1,310 deaths and a rate of 13.24 for the corresponding week of last year. While there were fourteen more deaths than last year, there was a saving of thirty-nine lives when the increase in population is accounted for. The mean temperature for the last week was 1½ degrees higher than during the corresponding week of last year.

The death rate for the first thirty-four weeks of 1913 was 20 lower than that for the corresponding period last year, the rates being 14.6 and 14.66, respectively.

## NOW FOR WOMEN'S PARTHENON

Louisa M. Alcott, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Clara Barton, Alice Stone Blackwell and Jane Addams Nominated as America's Great Five.



"Why Not Build a Parthenon for Women?" Asks Senator Jones.

Statues for women! Loud cheers from the suffragettes, who thought of it long ago and thoroughly approve. They have started already an avalanche of letters to Senator Jones, who made the suggestion in the Senate the other day. He introduced a bill setting aside a space in the proposed place between the Capitol and the Union Station for the placing of statues and memorials to women. The space would be known as the "Parthenon" temple of women. Senator Jones, who comes from the State of Washington, where women vote, is in earnest about his bill, and has, moreover, the support of the suffrage Senators from other states.

"It certainly is time some public recognition was made of the services of women to this country," said Miss Harriet May Mills, president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. "All over this country there are monuments to men, but never a mention of the women who helped them fight not only those battles, but the harder ones of hardship and disease in the building up of a new country. There is only one monument to a woman in the City of New York. That is the fountain erected in honor of Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, founder of the Women's Municipal League, which stands in the plaza behind the Public Library."

Admitting, then, that this is a perfectly splendid idea of Senator Jones, the interesting question arises, Whose statues shall be placed in the women's Parthenon? A list of the five greatest American women was submitted by Miss Martha Klatschenko, of the Woman Suffrage party. They are Louisa M. Alcott, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Clara Barton, Jane Addams and Alice Stone Blackwell.

"It is easier to be a suffragist to-day," she said. "It required real heroism forty years ago. Susan B. Anthony bucked up against a much more serious proposition. She had more opponents and almost no supporters."

Miss Klatschenko's "great five" received the approval of New York suffragists, and, accordingly, will be sent to Senator Jones, in Washington, with the thanks of the New York sisters. The only opposition heard yesterday came from Miss Flora Gapen, who wished to substitute Susan B. Anthony for Alice Stone Blackwell.

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These lists were renewed whenever they became soiled or rumpled. A point was made in never letting the list become too long for the maid to remember. As any one item in the list became thoroughly part of the maid's procedure, this item was erased from the bulletin and a new one was added, if necessary.

With every point an explanation was given to the maid, if necessary. These lists were a great source of comfort to the housewife who used them, and although it may not be feasible for everyone, it would not be a great mistake to attempt something along these lines. Factories and laboratories make use of such lists—why not the home?

**NERVOUS CHILDREN.**

The education and training of nervous children offers a difficult problem. From Germany comes a claim that by a combination of teaching and medical treatment good results have been obtained. A lady who has the qualifications of both doctor and teacher has been very successful in dealing with specific cases. Her home lies in the midst of a great garden, and in this quiet retreat nothing occurs to startle or excite nerves that are easily disturbed. Teaching is done as much as possible out of doors. In summer the scholars wear no stockings or shoes, and they have full opportunity of running in a big meadow, of playing tennis, and of practicing gymnastics.

By patiently developing and educating the faculties, it is stated that much of the misery of a nervous temperament, or even of a tendency to weak intellect, is obviated.—Daily Telegraph.

**Daily Bill of Fare.**

**WEDNESDAY.**  
BREAKFAST—Muskmelon, creamed fish, toast, coffee.  
LUNCHEON—Hashed potatoes with peppers, cheese cakes, jelly or marmalade, tea.  
DINNER—Lamb shoulder with bread, crumb stuffing, lima beans, squash, cucumber salad, blanc mange, coffee.

**PICKLED WATERMELON.**—For a watermelon pickle cover peeled and sliced watermelon rinds with brine, using half a cupful of salt for every two quarts of water. Let the rinds stand in the brine for twenty-four hours. Then prepare a syrup from a quart of vinegar and three pounds of granulated sugar. Spice this syrup with a tablespoonful of cassia buds, a few pieces of stick cinnamon and a teaspoonful of cloves. Let the pieces of watermelon boil in the spiced vinegar until they become transparent and may be easily pierced, but do not let them boil until thick and gluey. Bottle them in fruit jars.—(By request from J. M. G.)

**ONE HOUSEWIFE'S WAY.**

On the inside of the closet door where brooms, dusters, etc., were kept, this list was tacked up:

1. Empty every waste basket every day.  
2. Empty them on an open newspaper (and fold it up at once) in the room where it is—never in or near the kitchen or dining room. This prevents scattering of small things and saves time and energy.

3. Change water in any vase of flowers each day. This is necessary for health.  
4. When sweeping a room don't lay dusty articles on the bed. Dust first this keeps that much dust out of the room after it is cleaned and prevents the dust from settling through the sweeping cloth underneath them on the bed. Cover them over well.

5. Never put brooms or feather dusters away before shaking them out well. Keep dust cloths clean.  
6. In setting furniture from one room into another for cleaning don't put one piece on top of another, and don't jam them too close together. Scratches and marks come more easily this way than in a year's wear.

6. Never let a sign of dirt remain on piano keys—don't wait for cleaning day.

**POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS**

**ATLANTIC CITY**

**TO-MORROW \$250**

**HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT**

Leave W. 23d St. 7:30 a.m.  
Leave Liberty St. 8:00 a.m.  
Leave Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:17 a.m.